

The video starts with the video's title on the screen, "STAND STEADI: Fall Prevention in Inpatient Settings". The HHS CDC logo is in the bottom right corner of the screen.

A subject matter expert appears on screen, and her title is at the bottom of the screen: "Yara Haddad, PharmD, MPH, BCGP; Pharmacist and Epidemiologist; Division of Injury Prevention (CDC)".

Yara Haddad: "We know that older adult falls are preventable. CDC's Inpatient Guide offers healthcare providers and healthcare systems ten steps to incorporate into their clinical workflow. The core components of STEADI are to screen, assess, and intervene to prevent falls."

Text on screen: "1, screen; 2, assess; 3, intervene"

Text on screen: "Incorporating core components"

Yara Haddad: "Incorporating the core components of STEADI into healthcare practice starts with screening for falls. During the admission process, healthcare systems can screen all older patients for fall risk using the three key questions: have you fallen in the past year; do you feel unsteady when walking or standing; do you have a fear of falling."

Text on screen: "Ask 3 key screening questions. Have you fallen in the past year? Do you feel unsteady when walking or standing? Do you have a fear of falling?"

Yara Haddad: "Older adults at risk for falls can benefit from a multifactorial fall risk assessment to identify their risk factors."

Text on screen: "Coordinate multifactorial assessments across disciplines"

Yara Haddad: "Multidisciplinary teams can collaborate to conduct the assessments, such as physical therapy for gait, strength, and balance tests; and pharmacists for medication review.

Text on screen: "Coordinate interventions for during hospital stay and post discharge care"

Yara Haddad: "It's important to coordinate care between healthcare services, both during hospitalization and post discharge for continuation of care, such as referral for community fall prevention programs. The University of California, San Francisco integrated a fall prevention program by adapting their electronic health record to include a prompt to screen all older adults for fall risk. Actions that helped integrate fall prevention into inpatient clinical practice include incorporating or customizing tools within the electronic health record to assess and identify risk factors for falls; creating a list of community resources built into the electronic health record to include a patient's discharge summary, such as physical and occupational therapists in their area, and resources for local area agencies on aging; including fall risk reduction recommendations and the discharge summary to primary care providers for continuation of care after hospital discharge; and incorporating the oral morphine equivalent calculator into the

electronic health record to generate daily levels of opioid and other medicines for medication management.”

While Yara Haddad is speaking, a couple images appear on screen. First is a stock photo of a healthcare provider looking at tablet in a clinical setting. Second is a stock photo of a healthcare provider sitting at a table with a computer and stethoscope while taking notes.

Text on screen: “STAND STEADI”. The HHS CDC logo and the STEADI: Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths & Injuries logo are in the bottom right corner.

Text on screen: “For information about STEADI and older adult fall prevention, visit www.cdc.gov/STEADI”. The HHS CDC logo and the STEADI: Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths & Injuries logo are in the bottom right corner.